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| 10/596,425 | 06/13/2006 | Edmond Lassalle | 324-188 | 6448 |

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| EXAMINER | |
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| LENNOX, NATALIE | |
| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

| Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 10/596,425 | LASSALLE, EDMOND | |
| | Examiner | Art Unit | |
| | NATALIE LENNOX | 2626 | |

*-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --*

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *13 June 2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-7* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-7* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *13 June 2006* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *06/13/2006*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Information Disclosure Statement*

1. The information disclosure statement filed June 13, 2006 fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(3) because it does not include a concise explanation of the relevance, as it is presently understood by the individual designated in 37 CFR 1.56(c) most knowledgeable about the content of the information, of each patent listed that is not in the English language. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered.

### *Double Patenting*

2. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422

F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

3. Claims 1 and 7 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 5-7, and 11-12 of copending Application No. 11/295,689. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because they are substantially similar in scope claiming a method for matching graphic chains including graphic elements to phonetic chains including phonetic elements.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

| Instant application | Application 11/295,689 |
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| Claims 1 and 7. A method and computer program, respectively, | Claims 1, 5, and 6. A method, computer system, and computer program, respectively |

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| implemented in a computer for automatically matching graphic elements constituting given graphic chains automatically to phonetic elements constituting corresponding phonetic chains, said method including the following steps:<br>entering global transcriptions of said graphic chains into said phonetic chains into a database accessible by said computer | for causing a computer to construct an automaton for compiling grapheme/phoneme transcription rules from an initial transcription corpus including pairs of chains, each pair having a graphic chain including graphic elements and a phonetic chain including phonetic elements, |
| (Claims 1 and 7.)<br>establishing and storing a link between last elements of the graphic chain and phonetic chains of each second transcription and last elements of the graphic chain and phonetic chains of the transcription relating to said highest of said three respective second probabilities in order for links established in an MxN matrix relative to said second probabilities to constitute a | (Claims 1, 5, and 6.)<br>said method including the following steps that are performed after grapheme/phoneme correspondences have been registered in a database by aligning said graphic elements of the graphic chains with said phonetic elements of the phonetic chains associated with said graphic chains: the method including the steps of: |

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| single path between last and first pairs of graphic and phonetic elements of said matrix in order to segment said given graphic chain into graphemes corresponding to respective phonemes segmenting the corresponding phonetic chain and to store the matches between said graphemes and phonemes in said database, the number of graphic elements in a grapheme being identical to the number of phonetic elements in the corresponding phoneme, in order for any new graphic chain to be transcribed automatically into a phonetic chain segmented into phonemes by means of the stored matches. | |

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| (Claims 1 and 7.)<br>for each transcription of a given graphic chain with M graphic elements into a corresponding phonetic chain with N phonetic elements, determining by MxN iterations second probabilities of MxN second transcriptions of M graphic chains resulting from M successive concatenations of 1 to M graphic elements into N phonetic chains resulting from N successive concatenations of 1 to N phonetic elements, each second probability of a second transcription depending on a preceding estimated first probability of last graphic and phonetic element of said second transcription and depending on the highest of three respective second probabilities determined by preceding iterations, M and N being integers, and<br>establishing and storing a link | (Claims 1, 5, and 6.)<br>deriving and storing transcription rules in said database on the basis of an analysis of left-hand and right-hand correspondences of each grapheme/phoneme correspondence in each pair of associated graphic and phonetic chains, and<br>causing said automaton to include states and state transitions derived from the registered transcription rules, each state being a link between two consecutive grapheme/phoneme correspondences in a pair of graphic and phonetic chains and each transition chaining two states having a correspondence in common. |

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| between last elements of the graphic chain and phonetic chains of each second transcription and last elements of the graphic chain and phonetic chains of the transcription relating to said highest of said three respective second probabilities in order for links established in an MxN matrix relative to said second probabilities to constitute a single path between last and first pairs of graphic and phonetic elements of said matrix in order to segment said given graphic chain into graphemes corresponding to respective phonemes segmenting the corresponding phonetic chain and to store the matches between said graphemes and phonemes in said database, the number of graphic elements in a grapheme being identical to the number of phonetic elements in the corresponding phoneme, in order for any new graphic chain to be transcribed | |

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| automatically into a phonetic chain segmented into phonemes by means of the stored matches. | |

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| Claims 1 and 7. A method and computer program, respectively, implemented in a computer for automatically matching graphic elements constituting given graphic chains automatically to phonetic elements constituting corresponding phonetic chains, said method including the following steps: | Claims 7, 11, and 12. A method, computer system, and computer program, respectively, of causing a computer to construct a phoneticizer from a corpus stored in a database and including pairs of chains, each pair having a graphic chain including graphic elements and a phonetic chain including phonetic elements, said method including the steps of: |
| (Claims 1 and 7.)<br>for each transcription of a given graphic chain with M graphic elements into a corresponding phonetic chain with N phonetic elements, determining by MxN iterations second probabilities of MxN second transcriptions of M graphic chains resulting from M successive concatenations of 1 to M graphic elements into N phonetic chains resulting from N successive | (Claims 7, 11, and 12.)<br>constructing and storing in said database an automaton for compiling transcription rules resulting from an analysis of grapheme/phoneme correspondences in pairs of chains read in said corpus, said automaton including states and state transitions derived from transcription rules, each state being a link between two consecutive grapheme/phoneme correspondences in a pair of graphic and |

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| concatenations of 1 to N phonetic elements, each second probability of a second transcription depending on a preceding estimated first probability of last graphic and phonetic element of said second transcription and depending on the highest of three respective second probabilities determined by preceding iterations, M and N being integers, and<br>establishing and storing a link between last elements of the graphic chain and phonetic chains of each second transcription and last elements of the graphic chain and phonetic chains of the transcription relating to said highest of said three respective second probabilities in order for links established in an MxN matrix relative to said second probabilities to constitute a single path between last and first pairs of graphic and phonetic elements of said | phonetic chains, and each transition chaining two states having a grapheme/phoneme correspondence in common, said transitions relating to the transcription of a graphic chain into a phonetic chain forming a path of transitions in said automaton, and<br>determining and storing in said database probabilities of the transitions at the output of nodes of the automaton situating the grapheme/phoneme correspondences common to said transitions, in order to construct said phoneticizer by combining said automaton and the determined transition probabilities. |

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| matrix in order to segment said given graphic chain into graphemes corresponding to respective phonemes segmenting the corresponding phonetic chain and to store the matches between said graphemes and phonemes in said database, the number of graphic elements in a grapheme being identical to the number of phonetic elements in the corresponding phoneme, in order for any new graphic chain to be transcribed automatically into a phonetic chain segmented into phonemes by means of the stored matches. | |

More specifically, as for the limitation “an automaton for compiling grapheme/phoneme transcription rules from an initial transcription corpus including pairs of chains, each pair having a graphic chain including graphic elements and a phonetic chain including phonetic elements” as provided in claims 1, 5, and 6 from application 11/295,689, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that in claims 1 and 7 from the instant application the limitations “automatically matching graphic elements constituting given graphic chains

automatically to phonetic elements constituting corresponding phonetic chains" and "entering global transcriptions of said graphic chains into said phonetic chains into a database accessible by said computer" are not significantly distinct from application 11/295,689 given that the "compiling grapheme/phoneme transcription rules from an initial transcription corpus" and using "global transcriptions of said graphic chains into said phonetic chains" are similar steps to obtain a same result.

As for the limitation "said method including the following steps that are performed after grapheme/phoneme correspondences have been registered in a database by aligning said graphic elements of the graphic chains with said phonetic elements of the phonetic chains associated with said graphic chains" as provided in claims 1, 5, and 6 from application 11/295,689, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that in claims 1 and 7 from the instant application the limitations "establishing and storing a link between last elements of the graphic chain and phonetic chains of each second transcription and last elements of the graphic chain and phonetic chains of the transcription" and "in order to segment said given graphic chain into graphemes corresponding to respective phonemes segmenting the corresponding phonetic chain and to store the matches between said graphemes and phonemes in said database, the number of graphic elements in a grapheme being identical to the number of phonetic elements in the corresponding phoneme, in order for any new graphic chain to be transcribed automatically into a phonetic chain segmented into phonemes by means of the stored matches" are not significantly distinct from application 11/295,689 given that the instant application stores the link that represent

the chains in order for new graphic chains to be transcribed automatically just like application 11/295,689 performs grapheme/phoneme correspondences with the stored chains in the database.

As for the limitation "deriving and storing transcription rules in said database on the basis of an analysis of left-hand and right-hand correspondences of each grapheme/phoneme correspondence in each pair of associated graphic and phonetic chains, and causing said automaton to include states and state transitions derived from the registered transcription rules, each state being a link between two consecutive grapheme/phoneme correspondences in a pair of graphic and phonetic chains and each transition chaining two states having a correspondence in common" as provided in claims 1, 5, and 6 from application 11/295,689, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that in claims 1 and 7 from the instant application the limitations "for each transcription of a given graphic chain with M graphic elements into a corresponding phonetic chain with N phonetic elements, determining by MxN iterations second probabilities of MxN second transcriptions of M graphic chains resulting from M successive concatenations of 1 to M graphic elements into N phonetic chains resulting from N successive concatenations of 1 to N phonetic elements" and "establishing and storing a link between last elements of the graphic chain and phonetic chains of each second transcription and last elements of the graphic chain and phonetic chains of the transcription relating to said highest of said three respective second probabilities in order for links established in an MxN matrix relative to said second probabilities to constitute a single path between last and first pairs of

graphic and phonetic elements of said matrix in order to segment said given graphic chain into graphemes corresponding to respective phonemes segmenting the corresponding phonetic chain and to store the matches between said graphemes and phonemes in said database," are not substantially different from application 11/295,689 given that the analysis of the left-hand and right-hand correspondences of each grapheme-phoneme correspondence (application 11/295,689) is the same as the established link between the last and first pairs of graphic and phonetic elements (instant application), also the states and state transitions derived from the registered transcription rules with a link between the grapheme/phoneme correspondences chaining the two states (application 11/298,689) is the same as the last pair of graphic and phonetic elements being linked with the fist pairs of graphic and phonetic elements (instant application).

As per claims 7, 11, and 12 from application 11/295,689, the obviousness analysis provided above for claims 1, 5, and 6, apply as well. Additionally, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that "a phoneticizer" as claimed by application 11/295,689 is a general term for the system or computer program performing the steps provided by the instant application's method of "automatically matching graphic elements constituting given graphic chains to phonetic elements constituting corresponding phonetic chains" as claimed in claims 1 and 7.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101*

4. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

5. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

With respect to claim 7, applicant claims “a computer program adapted to be executed in a computer." Computer programs *per se* are not physical “things,” they are neither computer components nor statutory processes, as they are not "acts" being performed. In other words, computer programs per se are nonfunctional descriptive material that does not constitute a statutory process, machine, manufacture or composition of matter. Such claimed computer programs do not define any structural and functional interrelationships between the computer program and other claimed elements of a computer which permit the computer program's functionality to be realized. In contrast, a claimed computer-readable medium encoded with a computer program is a computer element which defines structural and functional interrelationships between the computer program and the rest of the computer which permit the computer program's functionality to be realized, and is thus statutory.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

7. Claims 1-4 and 6-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Luk et al. (Stochastic phonographic transduction for English, 1996), hereinafter Luk.

As per claims 1 and 7, Luk teaches a method and computer program implemented in a computer for automatically matching graphic elements constituting given graphic chains automatically to phonetic elements constituting corresponding phonetic chains, said method including the following steps:

entering global transcriptions of said graphic chains into said phonetic chains into a database accessible by said computer (Abstract, lines 5-10. Also, in Section 4. Inferring correspondences and rule probabilities, page 140, last paragraph, lines 1-10),

estimating and storing in said database first probabilities of elementary transcriptions of graphic elements into respective phonetic elements (Section 4.1.1. Pass 1, on page 141, more specifically, last paragraph of section 4.1.1 on page 142. Also, in Section 4. Inferring correspondences and rule probabilities, page 140, last paragraph, lines 1-10),

for each transcription of a given graphic chain with M graphic elements into a corresponding phonetic chain with N phonetic elements, determining by MxN iterations second probabilities of MxN second transcriptions of M graphic chains resulting from M successive concatenations of 1 to M graphic elements into N phonetic chains resulting from N successive concatenations of 1 to N phonetic elements, each second probability

of a second transcription depending on a preceding estimated first probability of last graphic and phonetic element of said second transcription and depending on the highest of three respective second probabilities determined by preceding iterations, M and N being integers (Section 4.1.2. Pass 2, on page 142, more specifically equation for *p(i,j)* and Fig. 3), and

establishing and storing a link between last elements of the graphic chain and phonetic chains of each second transcription and last elements of the graphic chain and phonetic chains of the transcription relating to said highest of said three respective second probabilities in order for links established in an MxN matrix relative to said second probabilities to constitute a single path between last and first pairs of graphic and phonetic elements of said matrix in order to segment said given graphic chain into graphemes corresponding to respective phonemes segmenting the corresponding phonetic chain and to store the matches between said graphemes and phonemes in said database, the number of graphic elements in a grapheme being identical to the number of phonetic elements in the corresponding phoneme, in order for any new graphic chain to be transcribed automatically into a phonetic chain segmented into phonemes by means of the stored matches (Section 4.1.2. Pass 2, on page 142, more specifically lines 1-12 and Fig. 3, and Abstract, lines 19-20. Also, in Section 4. Inferring correspondences and rule probabilities, page 140, last paragraph, lines 1-10).

As per claim 2, Luk teaches a method according to claim 1, wherein said respective first probability for the determination of a second probability relating to a

second transcription of a graphic chain concatenating m graphic elements into a phonetic chain concatenating n phonetic elements, with $1 \leq m \leq M$ and $1 \leq n \leq N$, relates to the last elements in the graphic chain with m graphic elements and the phonetic chain with n phonetic elements (Section 4.1.2. Pass 2, on page 142, more specifically equation for *p(i,j)*, and Abstract, lines 19-20.).

As per claim 3, Luk teaches a method according to claim 1, wherein said three respective second probabilities determined beforehand for said second transcription of the graphic chain with m graphic elements into the phonetic chain with n phonetic elements respectively relate to a second transcription of a graphic chain with m-1 graphic elements into the phonetic chain with n phonetic elements, a second transcription of the graphic chain with m graphic elements into a phonetic chain with n-1 phonetic elements and a second transcription of the graphic chain with m-1 graphic elements into the phonetic chain with n-1 phonetic elements (Section 4.1.2. Pass 2, on page 142, more specifically equation for *p(i,j)* ).

As per claim 4, Luk teaches a method according to claim 1, comprising estimating other first probabilities of transcriptions of each of said graphic elements respectively into said phonetic elements as a function of the ranks of said phonetic elements placed in said given phonetic chains that were segmented into phonemes, in order again to determine second probabilities of MxN second transcriptions of each transcription of a given graphic chain with M graphic elements into a corresponding

phonetic chain with N phonetic elements and to establish a corrected path linking the last pair to the first pair in a new MxN matrix of second probabilities (Section 4.1.3. Pass 3, and Section 4.2. Re-estimation of transition probabilities, more specifically, lines 1-6).

As per claim 6, Luk teaches a method according to claim 1, wherein said phonetic chains are phonetically readable by any person who is not an expert in phonetics, and said new graphic chain is automatically transcribed into a phonetic chain segmented into phonemes that can be read by any person who is not an expert in phonetics by means of stored matches to be included in a short message (Section 2. Principles of stochastic phonographic transduction, second paragraph, lines 9-10).

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Luk (Stochastic phonographic transduction for English, 1998), in view of Junqua et al. (US Patent 6,684,185), hereinafter Junqua.

As per claim 5, Luk teaches a method according to claim 1, wherein said new graphic chain is being entered and said phonetic chain segmented into phonemes by means of said stored matches is used for orthographic correction of said new graphic chain entered (Section 4. Inferring correspondences and rule probabilities, page 140, last paragraph, lines 1-10, and Section 6.2. Training and test data, first paragraph, lines 4-6, also Abstract starting in page 133, third paragraph lines 1-3 and 7-9. It is noted that Luk does not specifically mention the intended use of the system for orthographic correction of said new graphic chain entered, however, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that since Luk's method provides all of the limitations as set forth in claims 1 and 5 for performing transcriptions of graphic chains to phonetic chains, the method is also capable or useful for providing the function of orthographic correction.).

However, Luk does not specifically mention the new graphic chain being entered on a terminal keyboard.

Conversely, Junqua teaches the new graphic chain being entered on a terminal keyboard (Col. 1, line 62 to Col. 2, line 2).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used the feature of the new graphic chain being entered on a terminal keyboard as taught by Junqua for Luk's method because Junqua provides a small memory footprint recognizer that may be trained quickly and without large memory consumption by entry of new words through spelling, wherein the entry could be through a keyboard or a touch-tone pad of a telephone (Col. 1, lines 62-67). The

spelled word entered by the user is processed by a phoneticizer which converts the spelled word letters into one or more phonetic transcriptions (Col. 4, lines 38-40).

### *Conclusion*

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to NATALIE LENNOX whose telephone number is (571)270-1649. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday 9:30 am - 7 pm (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richemond Dorvil can be reached on (571)272-7602. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

NL 05/12/2008
/Richemond Dorvil/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2626